FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Gather Leaves and Grasses.

Gather leaves and grasses
Love, to-day,
For the autumn passes
Soon away.
Chilly winds are blowing.
It will soon be snowing.

Fill the vacant places
With them, dear,
And the empty vases.
Brown and sere
Sprays and leaves yet hold
Glints of summer's gold.

In the drear December
When it snows,
And the dying ember
Faintly glows,
Leaf and spray may bring
Thoughts of rosy spring.

Ah, we fondly cherish
Faded things
That had better perish.
Memory clings
To each leaf it saves.
Chilly winds are blowing,
It will soon be snowing
On our graves.

—*From Whispering Pines, by John Henry Boner.*

The Truth about the Tariff.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—On the 22d day of the past month there was issued a circular letter by a manufacturer of plaids in this State and addressed, I presume, to all parties engaged in making cotton goods, complaining of the conduct of the Insurance Companies in raising their rates on mills of the character to which I referred. The first sentence is in the following words: "The Insurance Companies doing business in this State, have all united themselves into one association, called the South Eastern Tariff Association, thereby making themselves *a monopoly by preventing any competition in rates.*" I did not know, before I read the circular, that such was the fact, and am much obliged to the author of it for directing my attention to this, one of very many evils of monopoly. I beg to assure him that I am ready to join him and all others interested in resisting, as best we may, this attempt to force us to pay exhorbitant charges for their policies of insurance. We can succeed, I am happy to say, for we are not obliged to deal with their companies. We can just let them toll their cards around without contributing anything to them.

But, unfortunately for the consumers of the country—who constitute fully three-fourths of the people—they are in no condition to resort to the same remedy against other monopolies which are at war with justice and with their interests. The only thing which they can do is to send members to Congress who will repeal all laws which bring about these iniquitous results. The gentleman from whose circular I quote, having in that circular set forth his views upon one of the wrongs of a monopoly, I feel very sure cannot be inconsistent with his own doctrine and advocate the continuance of another whose hardships fall upon a large majority of his countrymen. He cannot be the gentleman who had the conversation with Col. Charles R. Jones, to which I referred in my first paper. No man who complains of a monopoly upon the part of insurance companies, can sustain one by Congress, for the benefit of certain favored classes. And yet Congress is doing, at the instance of many of the manufacturers a more grievous wrong to the people, than the insurance companies can commit or even desire to commit. Congress passes a law which forces the consumers of certain classes of goods to pay a higher price for them than they would have to pay, but for the law, and there is no escape from it. The insurance companies only desire by combinations, not legislation, to do the same thing. If it is wrong for these companies to take such action as requires resistance upon the part of manufacturers, is it not right for the people to resist the legislation which works for them such grevious injury? This question needs no answer.

It is a common practice on the part of men who clamor for "protection" to themselves to say that despite tariffs, all goods which the people use, are quite as cheap as they ever were. Suppose this is so, it is clearly in spite of the effort to make them higher, and results from over production by a stimulated domestic competition. But it must never be forgotten that they who advocate high duties on articles imported into this country, not because it lowers or even tries to lower the price of the goods which they make for sale, but solely for the reason that they think it will increase them and thus add to their gains. Not one of them can answer the question when propounded, why, under such circumstances, he is asking Congress to pass a law which will hurt his business. It may be safely asserted that where a rate of duty is fixed upon a given article, which is beyond the revenue point, that article will advance in price and retain that advance until the domestic competition which springs up shall supply the demand. Until such competition comes the consumer will do the "piping," whilst the manufacturer does the "dancing." But is this demand for a high tariff never to end? Is the patience of the people to be regarded as eternal in its power of endurance? As far back as 1816, there were parties *asking* Congress to legislate for the growth of the infant industries of the country. From that day to this, with a few exceptions, it has been getting worse and worse, until their prattling babes have attained to the age of nearly seventy years, and have gone back to "the lean and slippered pantaloon" of second childhood. Now these former sucklings upon the bounty of an *Alma Mater demand* that the world shall be taxed to enable them to retain their prosperity. Prior to 1860 no political party dared to outrage the public—decency shall I call it?—by advocating rates of duty upon goods made abroad, such as the present Tariff contains. Before the birth of the present ruling dynasty, when the country was divided into Democrats and Whigs, all were willing that the manufacturers should receive such "incidental protection" as a properly adjusted Revenue Tariff would afford. No Party then stood forth as the champion of a Tariff for protection with industrial revenue—as the present system has been very justly characterized.

What was the rate of duty upon Quinine until the Forty-sixth Congress repealed it? No matter—it was prohibitory. Under its provisions two establishments only, as I am informed, engaged in making the article—both in Philadelphia. A few months after its repeal an attache of the New York *Tribune* exultingly asked the question—do low Tariffs make low goods: how about quinine? It was still over $4 per ounce. The reply was made: "Wait awhile, my friend. Allow a little time, and you will be answered." That time speedily came, and Powers and Wightman and Rosengarten & Sons would be glad now to get $2 per ounce for all they make. Do they manufacture the article now? If they do, and can make money at $2, how much did they make at $4? Who paid the tax? The consumer. How much of it did the Goverament get? Perhaps these protected monopolies could answer. And this is only an illustration of the enormities of a system which is based upon fraud. Still this system has its apologists. But these apologits are exclusively persons whose supposed interests make them disregard principle or they are those who are owned and controlled by them.

Let no one suppose me to be inimical to the manufacturing industries of the country. Such a charge would be unjust in the extreme and an exceedingly "plain tale would put it down." It may be that I am too stupid to comprehend what these industries need which the Government can rightfully give. It is certain that I would not advocate any legislation which would do a wrong to one class of our people to benefit another class. Against that, I am making my protest, and I say unhesitatingly that an industry which cannot be maintained in this country without taxing one part of the people to uphold it, ought not to be maintained at all. Every thing which they who are engaged in manufacturing have a right to expect is a fair chance for competition with all the world. This can only be had by regulating the duties on import so that whilst the needed revenue is raised all accidental advantages flowing therefrom may be utilized. I am for considering the general interest—for the "general welfare" is what the Government was established to "promote." If Congress can fix upon a rule which will afford competition among producers every where it will aim at a result whose justice can never be successfully impeached; and which whilst it is just, is truly beneficent.

WELLS.

Advertising the State.

[Governor Jarvis's Inaugural.]

Individuals advertise the superior advantages they offer to the public, and so must States. Many of our sister States, acting upon this business principle, spend large sums of money annually in publishing and distributing information about their resources; and for the sums thus expended they get large returns in capital and labor. We have done but little thus far in that direction. Until the Board of Agriculture was established, almost our total work in that regard consisted in the publication of a few geological reports, which, although valuable in themselves, found their way into the hands of but a few. So little have we felt its importance, that it has been seriously discussed for years that even this publication should be stopped; and but for the existence of the Board of Agriculture, it is likely it would have been done by the last Legislature. To show how little our resources are known and how important it is that we advertise them, I beg to mention a circumstance that occurred less than a year ago. Our State Geologist, with my approval, went to Pittsburg, the great iron center of this continent, and delivered a lecture before the chamber of commerce on our iron ores. There he found the furnaces using each year hundreds of thousands of tons of ore, brought all the way from Africa to Baltimore by sea, and then inland four hundred and fifty miles by rail; while in many counties in North Carolina, not the distance of the length of the State away from these furnaces, inexhaustible quantities of better ores were to be found. When Prof. Kerr made known to them this fact and showed them samples of the ores and their analysis, they stood amazed. Just think of it for a moment. The iron men of Pittsburg knowing more about the ores of Africa than of North Carolina! This is no reflection on their intelligence, but on our want of enterprise as a State. There is no lack of capital in the money centre seeking safe and profitable investments; for we have seen the rate of interest decrease from year to year until four per cent. bonds of the United States command a high premium, and the three per cent. British consols sold at par. Make known to capitalists our great resources, the advantages they offer for safe investments, and the work of their development is well advanced.

GEN. PRYOR AND JUDGE FULLERTON TO DEFEND O'DONNELL.—Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, one of the most eminent lawyers of the American bar, sailed for England on October 3d, having been retained as counsel to defend Patrick O'Donnell whose trial for the murder of James Carey, the informer takes place in London on the 15th inst. Ex-Judge Fullerton will follow in a few days—both having been employed as counsel.

In 1866 the best railroad time between New York and New Orleans was five days, and a passenger had to make nine changes, many of them long rides from depot to depot. In 1869 the time was reduced to four days; in 1873 to three and a half days, and in 1878 to three days and only one change. Now the time has been reduced to fifty-eight hours.

Cumberland County.

[From P. M. Hale's Coal and Iron Counties.]

This the centre of the Southern Counties of the State, being equidistant from the ocean on the east and the State line on the west, and from Raleigh, the capital, on the north and the South Carolina line on the south. The 35°parallel of latitude passes through the County—average width from east to west is 40 miles—from north to south 25 miles. Total number of acres 640,000; acres of arable land 65,000; white population (census 1880,) 12,594; colored population (census 1880,) 11,242; total, 23,836.

Character of People.—The County was settled by Scotch Highlanders in 1746–7. Their descendants constitute probably about three-fourths of the white population. There is no more law-loving and law-abiding people on the face of the earth. They have been liberal friends of education and churches. Schools, public or private, and churches of different denominations are found in all parts of the County. The people are noted for their intelligence, thrift and generous hospitality.

Towns.—Fayetteville, the County Seat, has a population of 5,000 and is the only town of importance. It has an extensive trade in naval stores and cotton. It was once quite a manufacturing centre but the factories were burned by order of Gen. Sherman in 1865. Some of these cotton factories are now being rebuilt and the magnificent water powers here will probably soon be utilized. Fayetteville is at the head of navigation of Cape Fear River, 108 miles from Wilmington. There are daily lines of steamers. It has railroad communications north and south by the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. There are several villages in the County; among others, Rockfish, Beaver Creek and Manchester, the sites of large cotton factories.

Water Courses and Water Powers.—Cumberland is one of the best watered Counties in the State. The Cape Fear River runs in a southerly direction for 40 miles through the County dividing it in territory, population and wealth into two-thirds on the west side and one-third on the east. This river is navigable to Fayetteville. During high water in winter and spring steamers make occasional trips to Averasboro, in Harnett County, 25 miles north of Fayetteville.

Black River, a considerable stream, forms the eastern boundary of the County for forty miles. Although it is not navigable for steamers it furnishes a cheap and convenient means for transporting timber and naval stores to Wilmington market. Rockfish and Lower Little River have their origin in the sand hills, 40 miles west of the Cape Fear, and flow eastward to their junctions with the same, 25 miles apart. These streams drain a large territory, carrying heavy volumes of water with an average fall of 12 feet per mile. They are fed by perpetual springs and in severe drought furnish an abundance of water—they are magnificent water powers. Into these streams many smaller creeks from 4 to 10 miles in length, flow both from north to south. As they have greater fall per mile, are less expensive to dam and furnish an unfailing supply of water, they are generally preferred for mill sites. Besides these water courses there are several creeks emptying into the Cape Fear from east and west, between Little River and Rockfish, which furnish very valuable water powers. Grist and saw mills are abundant. I know of no farm in the County that is 5 miles from either. Good drinking water in natural springs or wells is found in all parts of the County—even in the ditches that drain the large swamps, many springs of delicious, cold, clear, free stone water are found. There are several springs of mineral water, chalybeates, which are much esteemed for their healing qualities.

Forests and Timbers.—Cumberland has an immense forest of valuable timbers. All kinds of trees that are indigenous to this section are found in abundance and perfection, except walnut, of which little is left. The most valuable are the long straw or yellow pine, the short straw pine, oaks of many varieties, cypress, juniper, poplar, hickory, ash, gum, maple and many others of less value. Forestry Bulletin, No. 8, from U. S. Census Office gives amount of merchantable pine in the County at 806,000,000 feet.

Soils.—The surface of our lands is sufficiently undulating to admit of easy drainage, but not rolling enough to wash badly. Hill-side ditching is not practiced because there is little necessity for it. No County in North Carolina has greater diversity of soils. This causes it to be peculiarly adapted to small farms. It is very rare to find a farm of fifty acres without three or four varieties of soils, each adapted to some of the crops grown here. The kinds most esteemed are the black swamp, the clay loam, the clay lands on rivers and creeks and the sandy loams with clay subsoil. The latter, though not as productive at first as the others, are growing in favor as they require no drainage and crops on them rarely suffer from the extremes of the weather. All crops grown in the temperate zone grow here in perfection, Those principally relied on are corn, cotton, all the small grains, peas, rice, sorghum, potatoes, chufas and grass. Agriculture is making rapid progress and the farming element is generally prosperous.

Fruits.—Fruits of all kinds grow in great perfection. Especially is this true of grapes and peaches. Orchards and vineyards are regarded as a necessary part of every well-regulated farm; few are without them. There are several extensive vineyards in the County; the largest of these is Tokay, with 125 acres in grapes, and an average yield of 25;000 gallons of wine, besides quantities of grapes shipped to northern cities, beginning generally first week in July.

Manufactories.—There are six cotton factories in the County engaged in making yarns and cloth. The business is profitable.

Railroads.—The only railroad in operation is the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, which is completed to the Gulf in Chatham County. This road is graded to Greensboro and from Fayetteville to Shoe Heel, and the track is now being laid on both ends. It is under contract to be completed from Greenboro to Bennettsville, in South Carolina, in one year's time. There are several other roads now projected that will pass through the County, and there is every reason to believe that Fayetteville will be an important railroad centre at an early day.

Turpentine.—The principal production of the County is naval stores. It is probably the largest producer of turpentine of any one County in the United States. Great quantities of lumber and ton timber are annually shipped.

Value of Lands.—Farming lands are worth from $5 to $20 per acre, according to character and location. Turpentine lands from $2 to $5. Lands are rarely sold for cash—usually a small part is paid in cash and reasonable time given on balance.

Taken all in all, it is one of the best Counties in the State and the people will welcome any one who will come here to make an honest livelihood. J. E.

The Confederate Home.

A HANDSOME SUBSCRIPTION.

[Cor. of the Raleigh News and Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 29, 1883.

I am highly gratified to see the effort on foot to raise funds by voluntary contribution to provide a home for disabled and superannuated ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors in our State. Never was there a worthier or more deserving charity, if charity it can be called instead of claim. The last to me is the more appropriate term.

The victor side have gorgeous homes for their disabled veterans, and for once have shown that "Republics are not always ungrateful." It is their right to pension and provide for the wants of such, as we would have done had the tide of battle turned in our favor. They who inflicted the wounds which made this recognition of their services imperative at the hands of the government, have never grumbled or complained that it was bestowed. But they who bear as honorable and as terrible scars and mutilations and as conscientiously borne on the losing side; wounds received for love of country and through a sense of duty simply, without pay, with inadequate provision of every kind, and without the pomp and din and panoply which make war attractive, should not be left to die like an old horse on the common or a toothless dog on the highway, and by the very generation in whose behalf they got them. Of the disabled proper, there is but a handful left in each southern State, and these are passing away with accelerated speed as the years go by. For penury and want, oftime, the result of inability to work produced by the cause assigned, have told upon them with as dread certainty and less mercy than the deadly bullet which gave instantaneous surcease to their more fortunate comrades. But the aged and decrepit demand looking after no less.

Men of North Carolina, so far as our quota is concerned, in Heaven's name let not this crying shame of neglect go further! The amount required, population considered, is not excessive. A trifle from each who have a trifle left from rapine and ravage of war, and the object is accomplished. Let each, then, give his little "obolus" to the relief of these glorious, uncomplaining, long-suffering heroes, whose feats of war have never been surpassed if ever equaled. And when the thing is done, and the necessity for its continuance ceases to exist, as it will ere long (for those who doffed the gray will soon don the white), let it be understood that the fund then goes to the next most meritorious institution in the State, the orphan asylum at Oxford. The generation that is, and that which is to follow, will not be much longer bothered with the care of those who dared in faith and bore with fortitude. But whilst children are born, widows and orphans will continue.

If a free-will offering approximating the poll tax were put in the contribution box for the purpose named, these empty-sleeved and wooden-legged martyrs to "opinion's sake' would soon have bed and board and raiment too provided.

Let "old soldiers" of the more fortunate class, who have left hunger and rags and pinching cold behind them in the manly race for recuperation, remember that, actuated by a common impulse, they endured all these in common with their poor comrades who were incapacitated for the struggle which followed by that which preceded.

Let these take the matter in hand in each county and push it to its legitimate conclusion. Monuments to dead comrades speak well for the living, but one of bread to the crippled is far worthier still. Can't we have a big house-raising and build the poor fellows a home? The sooner the better. Put me down $250 towards it.

W. J. G.

The Nominating Convention of the Fifth Congressional District, held at Edenton, October 2d, resulted in the nomination of Capt. T G. Skinner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Walter F. Pool.

A Convention of Northern born citizens will be held in Wadesboro, November 14th, 1883, to take such measures as are deemed best to place North Carolina in proper position before the people of the Northern States.

Another Blind Tom has come to astonish the American public. A colored boy, nine years old, at Rome, Ga., is said to play the piano like an educated performer.

Secretary of the Treasurer is considering the proposition to issue a long 2 per cent bond for banking purposes.

Lord Castlereagh at Saratoga.

Two weeks ago there appeared at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, a man whose appearance and dress attracted general attention. He made no attempt to force his acquaintance upon any one. A Philadelphian, an ex-Mayor, had been in England while yet in office. He scented a lord in the peculiar stranger on the hotel piazza. The clerk could tell him nothing. The stranger had given no name, but had paid in advance. He was some eccentric old gentleman, who evidently wished to remain unknown.

The ex-Mayor was certain that the man was an English nobleman. Said he to his friends: "I think I remember his face. I am quite certain I have dined with him in London. It is important that we keep with him so as to give him the best possible opinion of Americans. You know unless we keep with him he may meet with some of those disagreeable New York or Chicago people.

That day when the ex-Mayor and his associates were around the gentleman he dropped his cigar-case. The ex-Mayor picked it up and hastily returned it, but he saw a coronet and "Castlereagh" before it was returned to the owner's pocket.

But the news was too great to hold. The ex-Mayor told the news about the hotel, and soon "Lord Castlereagh," as he was called behind his back, was the center of most marked attention.

Judge Hilton went up to him first and invited him to a breakfast at Woodlawn. Castlereagh looked very much surprised, but declined. Hilton's snub only increased the popularity of Castlereagh. But when he declined all the invitations offered from every source the respect for him rapidly rose to something like veneration. When he was in the dining-room, his old white hat on the hotel rack was regarded with almost sacred veneration.

One night when Castlereagh was out upon the front porch the warble of a real nightingale trill was heard. The English lord was greatly excited. He looked up and down the gaily lighted Broadway and almost shed tears of delight as the nightingale's notes grew sweeter and sweeter. He said: "I beg your pardon," to the ex-Mayor, "but I am passionately fond of the song of the nightingale. It is the first I have heard in this country."

The ex-Mayor explained that there were no native nightingales in this country. The song was probably from one which had escaped from its cage.

While all this speculation was going on the ladies came out from the parlor and the gentlemen from the lobbies, until the wide porch was filled.

Then the song closed, and in its place was heard a rumbling chuckle of a laugh as a black negro dwarf with enormous shoulders and a mouth like an entrance to a tomb, came out of the shade of the tree and, taking a stand in the light, puckered his huge lips together and began a series of trills and imitations of the gayest of all the song-birds until the long piazza echoed with applause.

"Come here," said Castlereagh.

The dwarf advanced.

"Here is £5 for you."

"Five pounds!" said the dwarf.

"It is $25 in our money," said the ex-Mayor, with effusion.

POURING OUT MONEY.

In the group about Castlereagh at the time there were at least a dozen millionaires. Were they to be outdone by this lord in rewarding the dwarf who had so royally amused them? Then the crisp bills came out with an ostentatious flourish. One loyal New York broker saw Castlereagh's $25 and went $25 better. The bankers and brokers showed that they, too, could have as much contempt for money as any lord.

There is no knowing how much the whistle got out of the crowd. He whistled and twittered in great excitement as the bills showered down upon him.

Then he stepped back into the shadow of the tree and the nightingale's song began again. Soon it ceased, then it began again further off, and then fainter and fainter, until the dwarf had disappeared in the darkness of a side street.

The colored man appeared at occasional intervals, always reaping a rich harvest. Castlereagh always gave him £5 whenever the dwarf trilled the song of the nightingale.

Another night Castlereagh went over to the club-house, followed by a crowd of rich admirers. To a beggar at the door he gave $10, saying that it was an old gambler's custom to insure his luck. The crowd with him imitated his example with, perhaps, not quite so much lavishness. He never awakened suspicion by asking any of his friends to play. He always went to the roulette table and played always for heavy stakes. One night he lost $10,000 without showing the slightest change of countenance. It was the same when he was winning. Men who had never gambled in their lives were tempted to venture their money in the distinguished company of Castlereagh. No one ever presumed to call him by this name. He insisted his name was Brown, and would answer to nothing else.

A few days ago I met a man who knew Lord Castlereagh. His explanation of this peculiar character is very amusing. The man who told me about him is Arthur Gordon, an English detective, who was sent to Montreal in search of an escaped London forger. Mr. Gordon did not succeed in capturing his man. He came to Saratoga in trace of him. I first saw Gordon when he came up and accosted Castlereagh as if he had met an old acquaintance. The latter seemed to be very much confused and apparently made some very tame replies to the chaffing inquiries put to him. Castlereagh at the time happened to be alone.

They soon separated and I overtook Gordon. I asked him if he knew the man with whom he had just been talking.

"Yes, I know him," was his reply.

"Who is he!"

"Who does he say he is?"

"He does not say. He says his name is Brown."

"That is right. Thomas Brown, of London. A very rum old chap, but very clever."

"In what way is he so clever?"

After some persuasion Mr. Gordon told Brown's story. Lord Castlereagh was the President of a joint stock company of street beggars and singers. He organized an association of street attractions; some he had brought with him from England, and some he had picked up in this country. He visited all the watering places and gambling resorts of the civilized world with his attractions. He would stay in the background in his great role of an English lord incog and direct the money to his special beggars. Brown is an old actor and very careful. He always pay his bills, and never says he is anything but Brown. He has a way of building up a belief in his lordship that is most artistic.

"Was the nightingale whistler in his employ?"

"Yes, he has had him for two years. He is in the pay of gambling houses, too. His grand way of losing money then you can now easily understand."

"Lord Castlereagh" left Saratoga for Lenox, Mass. The dwarf, too, has disappeared.—*T. C. Crawford in Chicago News.*

Betraying an Undertaker.

Early one morning several days ago an individual walked into a down-town undertaker's office, remarked on the weather, spoke of the Fair, and seemed to be going away without making an errand when he suddenly turned and said:

"My old woman died last night, and I'm thinking some of buying a coffin and having her buried. Got time to figger a little?"

He said he lived in Springwells, and the undertaker "figgered." The man wanted a plain coffin and the services of the undertaker to make things go right. Two of the neighbors had teams, and they would be enough.

"This is business as well as grief," observed the man as they figured. "Of course I want a decent coffin, but nothing gaudy. I want a fair funeral, but no scollops. Put everything right down on a cash basis, and your money will be ready as soon as the procession moves."

The undertaker discounted until he could go no further, and it was agreed that he should drive down with the coffin at 2 o'clock.

"Two o'clock or thereabouts," said the man as he left. "There's no great rush, being the weather is bad. Any time from 2 to 3 will do. There are no children to wash and comb, and the neighbors have begun to put on clean shirts before this."

Soon after 2 o'clock the undertaker reached the house. The vehicle containing the coffin was being backed up to the gate when the man came out and said:

"Wait a minute, Kurnel. Come in here."

They entered the house, and propped up in bed and vigorously sipping soup was a woman.

"That's her," said the man. "I thought she was as dead as a crow-bar when I left home, but I'll be hanged if she didn't come to! The doctor says it was a case of suspended agitation."

The undertaker sighed and sat down.

"I know just how you feel about it," continued the man. "Fact is, I'm rather disappointed myself, but what can we do? It's kinder embarrassing for you to drive up here with a coffin and find the victim eating mutton soup, but sich is life. Them fellers across the road are tickling and laughing at the box you are in, but don't blame me. I come home with all plans laid, and she smashed them to slivers."

"How do you feel?" asked the undertaker of the woman.

"Bully!" she replied, as she licked the spoon. "You'n Caleb won't hold no funeral on me just yet!"

"Don't mind her," said the husband in soothing tones.

"She was allus kinder singular, and I assure you she wouldn't hurt your feelings for a thousand dollars. I'm awful sorry about this, for I know how cheap you feel, but I dasn't kill her, you know?"

"No."

"Coarse not, but when she goes for good the job's your's and you count on it."

The undertaker mounted his vehicle and started off, and when he was a quarter of a mile away the man called after him:

"I know how you feel, but you must brace up! The next time will fetch her, sure pop?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The ordinary newspaper story that Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, had presented Gov. Jarvis with a lot of fine sheep, is on a par with that other story that Mrs. Jackson was the especial guest of Gov. Butler while in Boston—both are false. Gov. Jarvis was treated with great consideration and much honor while in New England, but was not presented with any sheep; while Mrs. Jackson was also treated with much respect by all New England people, including Gov. Butler, but was the guest of the State of Massachusetts.—*Char. Home and Democrat.*

WHY HIS CROP WAS GRASSY.—"Your crop seems to be considerably in the grass," said a passer-by to a negro who sat on a fence.

"Yes, sah; Gen. Green's dun got it."

"Did you overplant yourself?"

"No, sah; planted 'bout 'nuff."

"Why didn't you plow it?"

"Wife tuck sick. She does de plowin' fur dis place."

"What do you do?"

"I preaches; dat what I does. Ef Providence comes along an' makes de 'omen sick, I kan't hep it. I'se been called, I has.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

A North Carolina Romance.

The correspondent of one of the Western papers, writing from ———, N. C., says: This quaint old place, which lies in the centre of one of the Quaker settlements, was during the war a favorite resort of "refugees," by which name were designated those persons whose homes in the eastern section of the State were inside the danger line, or in counties already held by the Federal troops. In this sleepy town these found a haven of refuge and made themselves comfortable, to remain while the war lasted. They brought hither their money, and the old fashioned bank stored Confederate bonds and currency in great amounts. The crash came, in the fateful 1865, and Stoneman's raiders whirled down so near that most of the refugees prepared to fly. A little later the war ended. The big old safe, as solemn as the grave, and as chary of its secrets, was shut. But few of the depositors had withdrawn the now valueless currency it contained.

Some of the refugees had died, others had been suddenly called away, others at the last moment, amid all the excitement of the hour, left. The bank, a dead corporation, ceased to exist, dying as it had lived—lazily. Years rolled by, each making the old safe and its secrets more solemn still, as it stood cobwebbed, in one of the lower rooms of the gloomy old brick bank building.

Rumors of its contents being of value began to be created in that fertile field, imagination, and it was whispered that in its deep recesses lay piles of solid silver, vast quantities of bonds, jewelry worth a prince's ransom, and finally the contents of the safe became a matter of daily conjecture. Last year the "boom" in Confederate bonds began.

Sleepy old ——— was insensible to "booms." The word was too new. What of it? But, nevertheless, one day two hoary-headed officers of the long dead bank hobbled to it, opened the door and entered the musty room, in a recess of which stood the great safe. They tried the lock; it would not open. A locksmith was sent for, but even his efforts were unsuccessful. The old man gave up the attempt; but others took up the work. Keen speculators bent their hearts on getting into the safe. A man, modern in his ideas, said he would see that it was forced, but kept his own counsel.

On Wednesday last another procession, if so it might be termed, entered the building, one of the men who composed it being a man whose bullet head and close cropped hair gave him the aspect of a criminal. He looked at the safe. The others retired. Half an hour later there was an explosion. On returning the party found the door of the safe open. The man, a pardoned convict from the penitentiary at Raleigh, who in bygone days had been a "crackman," had made speedy work of the antique safe. The old man, the ex-convict, two speculators in Confederate bonds, and half a dozen spectators were in the room, while outside were a curious crowd of perhaps 100.

The safe was ransacked. From its capacious depths were taken out not quite $3,000,000 in Confederate bonds, while nearly a million in State bonds and as much in Confederate and State currency was also discovered.

The bonds were tied in rolls or in boxes, and the names of the owners could be found in but one case. On a large roll, the largest, was found the name, "Adam Exum, 1863." Unrolled, the bundle was found to contain 1500 $1,000 Confederate bonds. What the long dead owner had paid full value for, and what had for long years been so much paper only, had again become of worth by one of the strangest financial movements of modern times, for the bonds were worth $5.50 per $1,000.

But strange as past events might seem, future ones, were even more curious. It was found that Exum had gone to Charleston, S. C., in October, 1863, and nothing had since been heard of him. His son, a soldier, had been wounded, had married after the war in Virginia, had come back to North Carolina, died in 1871, his wife following a year later, and their child, a girl, had been placed in an orphan asylum. The action of the ex-bank officers was prompt and just. When told about the girl, so poor, so desolate, they sold the bonds on which were her grandfather's name, and sent the money they brought, $8,250, to a Raleigh bank, notifying the superintendent of the orphan asylum where the girl was being cared for.

The case is a curious one in all its aspects, and is attracting much attention in the State where known. The girl is intelligent and modest, and though no great fortune comes to her, yet the strangeness of its coming gives it an interest which would not ordinarily attach to it. The girl has been sent to a leading school.

CRAZED BY HIS LOSS.—We hear that Mr. James Paul, of Orange, lost all his children—seven—by diphtheria. So rabid was the disease that if a raw place on the body was touched it would slough off in great pieces of flesh. Think of a parent's burying all his children, coming from the grave to-day and returning with another child to-morrow until all had been given up and his house is so empty, so desolate—no wonder that the poor man's reason gave way under a broken heart and he wildly fled to the graves and tried to scratch his darling up. Ah! no heart knows another's suffering.—*Milton Chronicle.*

BOSTON BEARING FRUIT.—The fact that North Carolina is being magnificently advertised at Boston was practically demonstrated when by one mail this week Maj. Wilson and Col. Tate received four letters from different parts of New England with regard to the purchase of their marble quarries on the Nantihala River The beautiful display of white, black and flesh-colored marbles made by these gentlemen has astonished the New Englanders.—*Morganton Mountaineer.*

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,..... OCTOBER 11, 1883.

SOME NEEDED CHANGES.

The Reconstruction measures imposed upon us a government which, by the multiplication of offices, high salaries, &c., involved a crushing expense. When our people regained the right of self-government, public opinion, by means of the Convention of 1875, of Legislative amendment and of ordinary Legislative action, went as far in the way of reduction in the number of those holding office and reduction of salaries as any were disposed to urge it. In the General Assembly of 1879 retrenchment was the dominant, almost the sole idea, and the full force of public opinion was spent in that direction.

That these changes were prompted by an honest devotion to the public good, nobody questions. But we have had ample opportunity to observe the effects of many of them, and in the light of experience it is wise to inquire whether these changes, to the extent to which they were carried, are such as are warranted by sober after-thought? Whether this reduction has not been carried to a point injurious to the proper efficiency of the public service? If it has, whether a sense of the public interest does not demand that we retrace our steps? And if so, is it not better to bring the matter to the cognizance of the public mind?

From the varying usage of the different States, and of the same States at different periods, in regard to the number of officials and the rate of salaries, one might be led to suppose that there is no abstract standard for either the one or the other. As to the first, undoubtedly experience must be the guide. How many men are required in any given station to perform its duties must be determined by experiment; it depends on the amount and nature of the work to be done, and whether the work is increasing or diminishing year by year. But as to the second point—the salary—the principle of that is definitely fixed.

The principle as to compensation in public and private affairs is to a certain extent the same. It depends upon the nature, importance and responsibility of the work to be done. For labor requiring mere muscle the rate is small; because the supply is abundant. When special training is demanded and some responsibility is involved, the rate is many times higher. When to special training, special talent is superadded, the rate is higher yet. When professional knowledge, high talent and long experience are demanded, the rate of compensation reaches its maximum. In the latter case the source of supply is narrowed within the smallest limits. Up to this point the principle of compensation is the same; beyond it the difference is great. Two particulars only need be specified, for they are sufficient. The one is, that upon the score of responsibility the compensation for public ought to be greater than for private service; since the interest of the whole people is infinitely greater than that of any one or more. The other is, that he who, takes a public office—if fit for the position—abandons a lucrative private business for a term of years, and runs the hazard of returning to his pursuit and finding that his business has passed into other hands. If adequate compensation upon these grounds were not made, the public service would be discriminated against, and the offices of the State would be filled by men of little talent and little worth.

The questions here suggested are not speculative; that respecting the number of those in office, is of the deepest interest in connection with our Supreme Court. It has now been made evident that our action in reducing the number of our Supreme Court Judges was taken without due advertisement. That action was predicated upon the ground that if three judges were equal to the duties of that Court before the war, the same number would be sufficient now. This was a very mistaken view. It failed to take account of the increase of business growing out of the emancipation of the black race, to whom the jurisdiction of our courts on the civil side were thus broadly thrown open; and who are more directly acted upon and vastly more in extent, on the criminal side of the courts, than they were in their former condition. It overlooked the increased litigation attending the development of corporate institutions, and the recourse to the power of injunction so much more frequent than formerly. It overlooked as well the original jurisdiction conferred upon the Supreme Court in regard to all claims existing against the State. From these and other causes the docket of that Court is crowded and the judges overtaxed.

The salary of the Supreme Court Judges is altogether insufficient. The terms of the court now occupy nearly the whole year, and the small compensation and the short tenure of office do not permit the removal of a judge's family to the Capitol. At least one-third of his meagre salary is expended in his own support away from home, without at all decreasing his household expenditures. The inevitable tendency is to limit the choice of judges to the rich, or to residents of Raleigh.

It does not need to cite illustrations which are fresh in the public mind. All of us know the facts to be as stated above. Let us set about devising a remedy. To us it seems plain that the number of judges should be increased; that the salary should be made at least respectable; that the tenure of office, and perhaps also the mode of selection, should be in effect restored to the old ways.

We regret that we are unable to lay before our readers an expected letter from the Editor, who is now at Boston with the Press Association.

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.—We learn by telegram that the House of Delegates passed without debate the memorial requesting a division of the Diocese of North Carolina. It now goes to the House of Bishops for their concurrence.

NEWS FROM OHIO.—It is currently reported that Judge Hoadley, Democratic candidate for Governor has been elected.

INCIDENTAL PROTECTION.

The policy of the United States, from the adoption of the Constitution, has been to raise its revenues by a tariff on imported articles. The people from the beginning, and especially the people of North Carolina, were opposed to direct taxes and to internal revenue (excise) taxes, and these have never been resorted to except in case of war, nor continued after the absolute necessity for them had passed away. They have ever been regarded as dangerous to the rights of the States and to the liberties of the people, as most efficient agents of centralization and popular corruption; and the experience of the last twenty years has only served to show that those who preceded us rightly so regarded them, and wisely adopted the tariff system of raising revenue as a choice of evils.

No tariff duties can be levied on articles imported without to that extent "protecting" the same articles if produced also in this country; and from the beginning of the Government to this day no one has objected to—all Democrats have favored—*this* sort of protection "incidental" protection. The tariff duties can be lawfully levied *only* to raise revenue for public purposes—taxation for any other purpose is robbery under the forms of law and has been declared to be robbery by the highest court in the country. But from these duties levied for revenue—*not* levied as the existing protective tariff levies them, to prohibit importation and of course to prevent revenue—a certain amount of "protection" necessarily results. It is "incidental;" a thing which must happen, but which happens altogether aside from the main design.

The protection thus afforded harms no one and helps many. The people under such a system are imposed upon neither by merchant nor manufacturer. The thing works thus: If the merchant demand too much profit on imported goods, the people buy of the home makers; if these ask too high a price, the people buy of the importer. Thus the two classes act as checks on each other, the home manufacturer having this very great advantage: he can add to the price at which the article can be produced abroad a sum nearly equal to all expenses of freight, commission, insurance, tariff taxes paid by the merchant, and the merchants profits on his venture, and still undersell the latter.

If this is not sufficient "protection" to make his business pay, it is very clear that the home manufacturer does not understand his business, or that the country is not rife for it. That is to say, that labor here commands much higher rewards in other business than his business can afford to pay. There is no question of American labor competing with pauper labor abroad. It means simply that his business cannot prosper here until people here have become so poor, and lands here have become so dear, that there is pauper labor to be had here as well as abroad

God forbid the coming of that time in our day and generation! Come at some day, in the natural course of things it must.

PROPERTY AND TAXES.

In the OBSERVER's correspondence this morning will be found the returns of taxable property in the neighboring counties as ascertained by the new assessment.

The twelve counties reported are just one-eighth of the whole number of counties (93) in the State; and they contained last year, according to the Auditor's Report, $21,091,720 of taxable real and personal property, just one-eighth of the taxable property of the State last year ($167,738,639.)

The increase of taxables in these twelve counties is $7,708,742; that is to say, it is an increase of 37 per cent. If the increase is the same throughout the State—and we think the rate will vary from this very little, if at all—the total valuation of real and personal property will be $229,801,935, instead of $167,738,639 as in 1882.

The State tax last year was 28 cents on the $100 worth of property, and yielded $469,768. The tax was reduced to 25 cents by the last Assembly, but will yield under the new valuation a revenue of $574,504. The property tax collected last year for the use of public schools (12½ cents on the $100) was $193,762. The school tax is unchanged, and under the new assessment the collection will be $287,252.

The Revenue Law contemplates a suspension of collection of State taxes on property next year, and a large reduction of the rate of taxation (but of course not of taxes) will be made by the General Assembly elected next Fall, with a given amount of taxes to be raised, it matters not at all so far as taxes are concerned whether the valuation of property be high or low. The rate of taxation is made high or low so as to correspond with the valuation.

AWAY WITH MONOPOLIES!

The strongest ring in this country, stronger in money and in opportunity for its profitable use than even the "Protection" ring, is the whisky distillery ring. It is this ring which stands in the way of immediate repeal of the internal revenue taxes now that all need of them has passed away. Under these taxes the making of mean whisky has necessarily become a profitable and lawful monopoly supported by the whole civil and military power of the United States, and the making of wholesome whisky a thing of the past prohibited in fact by the laws of the land. Good whisky cannot even be imported except by the very rich; for the whisky ring, protected against all home competition by the internal revenue system, has been also powerful enough to force the "Protection" ring to levy a protective tariff duty of $3 a gallon on imported spirits. The combination enables both rings to plunder the people, and the whisky ring not only plunders the people's pockets but seriously damages the people's health. The "Protection" ring can only be broken up by first destroying the whisky ring.

The New York *Sun* sometimes sees the head of a nail very distinctly, and when the *Sun* does so see, it hits that head very squarely. An instance of clear sight and square hitting is the following from Saturday's issue of the *Sun:*

"It is the monopolists who wish to maintain the taxes on whisky and tobacco. The great manufacturers of these articles are heavily protected by the present rates of taxation. People of small means are either compelled to carry on the business by moonlight, or are altogether prevented from engaging in it.

"Taking off the taxes on whisky and tobacco would destry some of the greatest monopolies that have ever got to a head in this country, and at the same time it would abolish some of the most odious and revolting opportunities for the abuse of a branch of executive power that is now virtually beyond control."

Just as squarely struck our own Democratic State Committee more than a year ago. Here is a paragraph from "Document No. 1:"

"The Radical party, also in Convention lately assembled, resolved, as it had done in 1868, 1869 and 1870, that "education is the bulwark of American liberty," and proposes to supply it to our children by dividing out among them the whisky tax levied by the United States Government. Nearly nineteen hundred years ago the Devil, for a consideration, proposed to give away all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them. His power to bestow was just the same as that of the North Carolina Radicals to bestow, for a consideration, the whisky taxes held in the grasp of the Radicals at Washington. Were it otherwise, the interests of the people would be better served by paying for their schools out of their own pockets, as they do, and having their ability to pay immensely increased by the abolition of all Internal Revenue taxes. If the Government can afford to distribute these taxes, the Government can do without levying them. If its necessities require the levy, the distribution to schools cannot be made. Better for us, morally, physically, pecuniarily, to struggle on with schools as we may, than to make them the most perfect by continuing the Internal Revenue system longer than is necessary. While it lasts, the tobacco planter's pocket is its victim, the farmer's pocket is it victim, and the health and intellects of the American people are suffering from the use of the mean liquor which monopoly induces and high taxation forces the great Northern and Western liquor manufacturers to substitute for the pure whisky of the days before we knew of the Internal Revenue Iniquity, and which may be had in the land once more only when whisky manufacture ceases to be a monopoly at once plundered and protected by the United States Government. When that day shall come, not only the heavy burdens now oppressing the planter's tobacco and the farmer's grain and fruit will be removed, but greater burdens than these will be lifted from the shoulders of the sons of toil, the great masses of the people, who all over this broad land in the sweat of their faces eat bread. When the United States taxes on whisky and tobacco are removed, the Government's needs will force revision of the tariff which oppresses the industries of the Union and drives off revenue from the public treasury. A revenue tariff must then be enacted—a tariff which incidentally gives to manufactures all the protection they need or should have, supplies the wants of Government, and enables the people to buy as they are required to sell in fair markets and at fair prices."

We would call the attention of our readers to the communication of our valued correspondent "Wells" on first page.

The Water Question.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—I have no doubt that the OBSERVER has noticed a local in the last issue of the *Sun* that conveys a wrong impression to our country friends. I refer to these lines: "They reach here in many instances at night and find all the pumps locked and are unable to relieve their own and the wants of their suffering stock."

The editor of the *Sun* rose a little too early when he wrote that. The pumps have not yet been locked; in fact the arrangements in progress do not contemplate shutting out any of our country friends or any of our town friends who may wish a passing use of the pumps, only those, who rely on the water-works for their regular supply of water, for all or partial purposes, and refuse to pay for it.

I have found trouble in a few places, because I could not agree with some of those who wish to use water, but think they are charged at too high a rate.

Did you suppose a man could suit every body? Did the last tax assessors suit in every assessment? They did the best they could, and I promise to do the best I can. I don't expect to suit everybody, but I will try.

The old free pumps didn't always give satisfaction. I have known people to grumble because their pumps would not run, and when asked for pay, said: "Why no body pays for water, neither will I." I have tried collecting for water before this It was about the first work of that kind I ever tried. I found less people used water then than I find now in distributing the keys; so I propose to do as others do with what is theirs, and lock it up, that those I may contract with will always find plenty for themselves and their customers.

I must confess I am surprised at the very small quantity of water that is used by our people. Some *never* drink any; some hardly ever; some a very *little tiny* bit. Others drink only in winter; others only in summer. What becomes of the 86,400 gallons of water that runs from the fountain head every day, passes my understanding! I suppose it must be the country people that use so much.

I cordially invite all of them to help themselves at the places that will be provided for them. But to those at home who don't care to pay for water as demanded and agreed upon, why don't pay, but please be so kind as to cease the use of my pumps, and let's all be good friends.

I cannot close without expressing my gratitude to a great many of my fellow citizens who have given me a liberal support and good wishes for my success in this business; to the *Sun* and OBSERVER for their praise of purity of water, &c.

Hoping that I may be able to suit every body, I am respectfully yours,

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

The postal note bids fair to be a boon to the lottery companies, which have been having a hard time of it since Judge Gresham became Postmaster-General. The postal note is payable to "bearer," and postmasters have no such means of identifying the recipient of the money as they have in the case of the money order. The misguided person who wants to put his money into the New Orleans Lottery, for example, simply buys a postal note on that city, and a small boy there can present it and get the cash. The name of the lottery company will never appear. It looks very much as if the lottery companies would worry Uncle Sam for some time before he can devise a way to be even with them here.

The New Assessment.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

Bladen County.—467,604 acres of land listed. Value $1,014,293; of town lots $155,370; of personal property $694,797. Total $1,864,460. Last year $1,168,997. Increase for 1883 $695,463.

Cumberland.—531,015 acres of land listed. Value of land $1,479,100; of town lots $512,025; personals $1,229,995. Total $3,221,190. Last year $2,321,090. Increase for 1883 $900,030.

Chatham.—481,234 acres of land listed. Value of land $2,018,580; of town lots $55,586, personals $1,064,742. Total $3,138,908. Last year $2,256,300. Increase for 1883 $882,608.

Columbus.—515,121 acres of land listed. Value of land $733,288; of town lots $44,725; personals $799,350. Total $1,577,363. Last year $1,306,108. Increase for 1883 $271,255.

Duplin.—454,170 acres of land listed. Value of land $889,415; of town lots $84,711; personals $750,818. Total $1,724,944. Last year $1,273,956. Increase for 1883 $450,988.

Harnett.—336,325 acres of land listed. Value of land $721,312; of town lots $9,750; personals $350,288. Total $1,081,350. Last year $724,783. Increase for 1883 $356,567.

Johnston.—478,189 acres of land listed. Value of land $2,428,928; of town lots $208,807; personals $349,192. Total $2,986,927. Last year $2,813,671. Increase for 1883 $173,256.

Moore.—498,275 acres of land listed. Value of land $1,219,470; of town lots $120,505; personals $817,650 Total $2,157,625. Last year $1,560,293. Increase for 1883 $597,332.

Randolph.—462,609 acres of land listed. Value of land $1,910,447; of town lots $96,768; personals $1,133,054. Total $3,140,269. Last year $2,264,468. Increase for 1883 $875,801.

Richmond.—439,948 acres of land listed. Value of land $1,169,315; of town lots $169,463; personals $997,525. Total $2,326,303. Last year $1,963,845. Increase for 1883 $362,463.

Robeson.—570,809 acres of land listed. Value of land $2,150,393; of town lots $132,625; personals $993,378. Total $3,276,396. Last year $1,892,603. Increase for 1883 $383,793.

Sampson.—548,833 acres of land listed. Value of land $1,297,206; of town lots $101,970; personals $895,821. Total $2,294,797. Last year $1,545,606. Increase for 1883 $749,191.

SUMMARY.

	1883	1882
Bladen,	$1,864,460	1,168,997
Cumberland,	3,221,120	2,321,090
Chatham,	3,138,908	2,256,300
Columbus,	1,577,363	1,306,108
Duplin,	1,724,944	1,273,956
Harnett,	1,081,350	724,783
Johnston,	2,986,927	2,813,671
Moore,	2,157,625	1,560,293
Randolph,	3,140,269	2,264,468
Richmond,	2,336,303	1,963,845
Robeson,	3,276,396	1,892,603
Sampson,	2,294,797	1,545,606
	$28,800,462	$21,091,720

Increase for 1883, $7,708,742.

The Confederate Home.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been suggested in this connection that the institution take the name of one of North Carolina's sons who fell during the war. For instance: The Fisher, the George Anderson, the Lawrence Branch, the Junius Daniel, the Pender, the Ramseur, &c., "Home for N. C. ex-Confederate Soldiers and Sailors." The choice could be decided by the subscription list, each dollar contributed entitling the subscriber to one vote. It would be the proudest monument yet erected to any participant in the struggle on either side, and would naturally arouse a generous rivalry and emulation among the friends, followers and admirers of the glorious dead. Those who have already subscribed could indicate their preference likewise. One gentleman expresses his readiness to add one hundred dollars to his contribution as a testimonial to his dead commander, if the suggestion is deemed worthy of adoption.

An expression of opinion touching it through the various papers of the State is desirable. It could likewise be determined by the subscribers themselves. Thus: A. B. subscribes ten dollars absolutely to the fund for, &c. Shall it take the name of a deceased soldier? If so, whose? Location, where? W. J. G.

Harnett County.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

LILLINGTON, N. C., Oct. 6, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The past week with the exception of the two last days, has been very favorable to farmers.

The Board of County Commissioners on Monday appropriated $150 to aid in building a Bridge over Lower Little River at McBryde's Mills.

A very interesting meeting has just closed at the Methodist church here, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Kendall assisted by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, at which 37 were converted. S.

PEABODY FUND.—The trustees of the Peabody fund met in New York, Oct. 3d, Rev. J. L. M. Curry, the general agent, submitted his annual report. In it he states that the work intrusted to him has been progressing successfully during the past year. He had visited nearly all the Southern States, and by request addressed the Legislatures of North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas. Systematic agencies for creating a healthy sentiment in favor of education will be needed for years to come.

Following are the amounts distributed in the several States in the past year for public schools, normal schools and colleges, teachers institutes, national scholarships, etc.:

Alabama,	$5,775	South Carolina,	$4,225
Arkansas,	4,050	Tennessee,	12,600
Florida,	2,925	Texas,	13,600
Georgia,	5,900	Virginia,	4,125
Louisiana,	2,125	West Virginia,	3,100
Mississippi,	4,400		
North Carolina,	8,350	Total,	$71,175

The report was received and adopted.

BUSINESS FAILURES.—*New York, Oct. 5.*—The business failures throughout the entire country for the past seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number 183, against 180 for the previous week. In New York City the failures are insignificant in number and amount.

ESISCOPAL CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.—The 33d Session of the General Convention of the Episcopal church convened at Philadelphia on Wednesday last Oct. 3d. The Philadelphia *Enquirer*, in noticing the event, says:

"One hundred years ago yesterday the important meeting of the Connecticut clergy was held at which an effort was first made to obtain the episcopate for that church off the church of England, which the revolution in America had left independent, but had also left without a head. Two years later the first General Convention of that church was held in this city, which since then has been selected as the meeting place for many of the thirty-five General Councils of the church, each of which has marked steady progress in substantial growth and prosperity.

From small beginnings in Pennsylvania, in Virginia and in Connecticut against early disadvantages sufficient to have crippled permanently any institution not divine in its origin and support, the Episcopal Church, the strongest link between this country and the Old World past, has attained a position and influence that are in themselves the best testimonials to its true character.

Now its houses of worship are in every city; its asylums, schools and hospitals in every state; its missions have gone out to the ends of the earth, and it has created in the neighboring republic of Mexico an organization destined to attain high importance and influence as a sister church.

The association referred to in the introductory portion of this paragraph imparted something of the character of a centennial to the opening service in this city of the Thirty-third General Convention of the Episcopal Church, and the impressiveness of the inangural ceremonies was entirely in harmony with the importance of the occasion and the diguity of a church, the membership of which is represented in its ecclesiastical congress by nearly four hundred delegates and some 64 bishops."

From the proceedings of the 2d day we find that the following delegates from N. C. were appointed on the Standing Committees:

On the state of the Church.—Rev. Joseph C. Huske, D. D.

On General Theological Seminaries.—Dr. A. J. DeRossett.

On Canons.—Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D., as chairman.

On Memorials of Deceased Members.—Rev. N. C. Hughes.

A memorial was presented by the North Carolina delegation relative to the Division of the Diocese.

STATE FAIR—ITS OUTLOOK.—The prospects for a grand success were never more promising for a State Fair than for the exhibition to be held at Raleigh from the 15th to the 20th of the present month. The display of machinery of all kinds will be large and full, comprising many new articles of practical utility. The display of fine bred live stock promises to be the largest ever witnessed in the State, if not in the South. Hogs worth $200 a head are not often seen and yet that is the value fixed upon hogs now being prepared for shipment to our State Fair. Fine sheep, in the raising of which our people have great need of becoming more interested, will be present in all the best breeds.

The trials of speed will be very attractive for at least four days of the Fair. Then come next fine breeds of cattle, including Jerseys, Devons, short horns and other fine bloods, in all of which our people are becoming more interested each year. Those fine butter makers will ere long take the place of our scrubs to a large extent, and the sooner the better. One man has engaged coops for 120 fowls. The prospects are very flattering for an unusually large exhibition of farm products of all kinds. Our farmers are showing more of the present day progressive spirit, and we trust at their State Convention they will infuse the intensive spirit into each other, and spread the same throughout our grand old State.

The side-shows, frequently a source of entertainment and profit to visitors, when they have become jaded from walking around, promise to be better than usual. One party with educated canary birds has applied for space; another with a pair of sea leopards and eight alligators; and still another with a mammoth museum, then another with a three-legged calf, and still another with an ox weighing 3,700 pounds. Then last, but not least, there seems to be a general determination on the part of the people of all sections to come to the State Fair. The railroads will run excursion trains each day and will bring the people at two cents a mile each way and bring their exhibits to the Fair and carry them back home, all free. So, with the prospects of a grand exhibition, the liberal rates furnished by the railroads and the people all anxious to come, the State Fair this year must be a grand success.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Oct. 5:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	164,330	177,933
Total receipts to date,	483,362	436,554
Exports for the week,	67,059	83,170
Total exports to date,	1,062,567	1,065,398
Stock at all U. S. ports,	408,498	288,954
Stock at all interior towns,	46,535	32,030
Stock at Liverpool,	616,000	459,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	29,000	76,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1883: Galveston, 94,952 bales; New Orleans, 98,610; Mobile, 18,349; Savannah, 113,377; Charleston, 85,652; Wilmington, 11,951; Norfolk, 34,516; Baltimore, 1,386; New York, 622; Boston, 759; Philadelphia, 3,712; West Point, 11,741; Brunswick, 1,054; Port Royal, 1,394; Pensacola, 1,182; Indianola, 4,080; total, 483,362.

The total visible supply of cotton for the week is 1,685,727 bales, of which 1,125,527 are American; against 1,410,658 and 732,558, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 123,304 bales; receipts from the plantations 197.219; crop in sight 622,583.

The Rockingham *Spirit of the South* says: "Mr. Martin Rush, one of Montgomery county's oldest and best citizens, was so severely injured by his horse running away with him near his residence (he had started to Troy court) that he died the following day. The deceased was born November 19th, 1794, and consequently was nearly 89 years of age. He was unusually sprightly for one of age.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Exposition Building at Pittsburg with all its exhibits was utterly destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d. It was nearly midnight when the cry of "fire" was raised by the watchman, and the persons in the building had barely time to escape. Loss over $1,000,000.

The *News and Observer* says that there are now 182 students in attendance at Peace Institute—71 being boarders. The largest attendance since the institution was established.

Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., has been selected to deliver the Agricultural Address at the State Fair on Wednesday or Thursday of Fair week.

The New York *Herald* occupies a full page of the *World* to advertise that the *Herald* is sold at two cents.

Trinity College has 60 students. The internal work of the College has been reorganized, and every department is in working shape.

The Charlotte *Journal Observer* says it is reported about town that Mr. W. J. Yates is contemplating the enterprise of starting another daily in Charlotte this winter.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* says "we learn with pleasure that the first shipment of through cotton (500 bales) from the South-west passed via Paint Rock over the Western N. C. Road yesterday, destined for Lowell, Mass. This shipment was from Rome, Ga."

Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D., of Wilmington, N. C., received a very flattering vote for President of the Episcopal General Convention.

A great fire in Dallas, Texas. Loss estimated over 1,000,000. Fifteen hundred bales of cotton destroyed.

The Fifty-third semi-annual meeting of the Mormons was held at Salt Lake City. The attendance was large—the meeting shows a determination to stand by polygamy.

Correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer* suggests that a meeting be held at the Yarborough House at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Friday of Fair week for consultation and organization of the "Confederate Home."

Mr. Edward Belo, one of the most prominent citizens of Salem, N. C., died on the 2d inst. Mr. Belo in ante bellum days was well known and much respected in this town.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* says: "Judge Rodman, who has been so critically ill, is improving and able to walk about. His recovery is remarkable."

The Wilmington *Star* says that the colored people of that city have organized a Literary and Library Association.

On Tuesday last the local elections in Connecticut were carried by the Republicans as usual.

The Daily Greensboro *Patriot* hoists the name of Alfred M. Scales at its mast head as the people's choice for Governor.

The New Orleans National Bank have instituted a suit for $100,000 against the Postmaster General on account of the latters order, forbidding the delivery to the bank of registered letters and the payment to it of money orders by reason of its relations with the Lottery Company.

William Biggs, editor of the Tarboro *Southerner*, died on Monday last.

Ohio and Iowa both voted on Tuesday. The first elects a Governor and other State officers and a Legislature, and voted on three amendments to the constitution. Iowa a Governor and other State officers—part of its Senate and a full House.

The corps of engineers for the Norfolk and Goldsboro railroad have located the crossing five miles below Winston, and were sounding the Roanoke at Williamston.

A NEW WAY TO SECURE FUNDS FOR A CHURCH.—A peculiar story is reported to us by as reliable a man as Anson county contains, who was recently in attendance at a big meeting in our neighboring county of Stanly. The brethren were wanting to build a meeting house but funds were low. Accordingly they sold a considerable amount of good old Satan corn juice to the visitors from Anson, and when they were well under its influence, provoked them to sinful utterances. Then the Stanlyites swooped down upon the inebriated Ansonians and gobbled up about twenty of them. A tribunal was improvised upon the ground and the luckless Ansonians were tried at once, found guilty, condemned and sentenced to pay an average fine of twenty dollars, according to their means. This sounds like an improbable story, but it is vouched for by a truthful man. It is one way of raising money to spread the gospel.—*Wadesboro Intelligencer.*

AT GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
500 PIECES
Ladies' Worsted Dress Goods just received. Unprecedented bargains at
10 cts. per yard.
Call in time and take them away.
Respectfully, GEO. BRANDT.
Sep 6, 1883. 31tf

State Colored Normal School.

THE next session of the State Colored Normal School will open MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1883, at the Howard School building, Fayetteville, N. C. Books are furnished to all students without charge. Tuition free.
For further information address
E. E. SMITH, Principal,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sep 28, 1883 34-1m

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Aug. 30, 1883. 9-6m

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

J. A. PEMBERTON
WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that his stock of
DRESS GOODS
IS SUPASSED BY NONE.
Brocade Silks, all shades.
Brocade Velvets, all shades.
Plushes, " "
Ottoman Silks, " "
Cashmeres, " "
Jersey Cloths, " "
Shooda " " "
Billiard " " "
Biarritz " " "
Corduret " " "
We also keep the celebrated makes of
Girard Black Silks.
We have a full line of SILK FRINGES—all the new shades—to match these goods.
Flannels.
We have quite a full line of Flannels in Stripes, Plaids and Plain—all colors.
Also, an elegant Line of
Ladies' Cloth for Riding Habits.
in all the new shades.
Our Gloves, Hosiery and Notion Department
IS COMPLETE.
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
We would call special attention to our Shoe Department, in which we have a fine and full line for Children, Misses Ladies, Boys and Men. We are sole agents for the celebrated Chas. Heiser and Clement, Wiel & Ball
HAND-MADE SHOES.
All we ask is a trial of these shoes. Every pair guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or money refunded.
HAT DEPARTMENT.
The latest and nobbiest styles for Men, Youths and Boys. This department is *specially* attractive.
CASSIMERES.
The finest assortment ever offered in this market. North Carolina, Virginia and foreign manufactures.
SHIRTS.
Call and examine our Laundried and Unlaundried REINFORCED
DIAMOND SHIRTS,
—said to be the best ever offered to the public.
CARPETS.
Our stock of Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets was selected with unusual care this season.
RUGS, CRUMB CLOTHS AND BED BLANKETS.
ULSTERS, CLOAKS AND JACKETS
for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also a nice line of Ladies, Misses and Children's Gossamers.
☞ADDITIONS TO STOCK EVERY WEEK.
The above goods having been purchased at very close prices, they will be sold at great bargains. Attentive, polite salesmen will always take pleasure in showing them.
J. A. PEMBERTON.
N. W. corner Market Square.
Fayetteville, N. C., September 27, 1883. 34-3t

REMOVAL!
GEO. A. THOMSON
HAS MOVED TO OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE STREET, NEXT TO POST OFFICE,
No. 54,
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.
MY STOCK
IS NOW COMPLETE. BOUGHT CLOSE AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
CALL AND SEE.
Sep 27, 1883 34-3t

Second Stock.
I HAVE just received my SECOND STOCK OF CROCKERY, such as fine
FANCY AND PLAIN CHAMBER SETS.
TEA SETS.
HAVILAND'S CHINA PLATES, CUPS AND SAUCERS.
MOTTO CUPS AND BARBER MUGS, at bottom prices.
Fresh Groceries Received Daily.
Call and examine my stock.
All goods delivered free of charge.
J. A. PEMBERTON, JR.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

SOMETHING TO EAT AND Something to Eat Out Of.
YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,
Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour,	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Deviled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Cocoanut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar,	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Smoke the Square Cigar.
ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.
Goods Delivered Day or Night.
J. A PEMBERTON, JR.
Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

FOR SALE.
TWO NEW WELSH WAGONS—one two horse, and one Timber Wagon.
—ALSO—
A few pairs Fine Mules, suitable for timber hauling. Rare chance for a bargain.
GASTER & HARRINGTON.
Aug. 16, 1882. 28tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY,.....OCTOBER 11, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance). $2 00
Six months " 1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.
ZERA SEMON.
GEO. M. ROSE—Notice.
Miss M. H. SMITH—Millinery.
MARY J. PEMBERTON—Notice.
M. A. DAUPHIN & CO—La. S. L.
J. T. TOWNSEND—A Good Farm for Sale.
MRS. DYE—Latest Styles of Millinery Goods.
G. P. MCNEILL—Report People's Nat. Bank.
PEMBERTON & NEWBEURY—Bedsteads. &c.
WM. HUSKE—Report Fayetteville Nat. Bank.
J. D. WILLIAMS and others—Important Notice to Creditors of Fayetteville.

ABOUT TOWN.

FOR THE RALEIGH FAIR.—Excursion trains will be run from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and return on Wednesday and Thursday 17th and 18th instant.

A LONG TRAIN.—The longest train of cars that ever came into Fayetteville was on Tuesday morning of this week. There were twenty-nine heavily ladened cars drawn by engine No. 8, and it was all she could do.

TOKAY.—From the number and size of the casks which are hauled through our streets, we should judge that the yield of this celebrated vineyard was greater this year than ever, and we are glad to learn that such is the case.

STATE FAIR.—We learn from the Raleigh *News and Observer* that the State Fair will be a success. All the exhibits will be fine. Many of the exhibitors are asking for more room. Fayetteville will be well represented, both by our military and private citizens. We see that the young people are promised lots of gayety.

IT LOOKS LIKE THEY ARE IN EARNEST.—We learn that Mr. Galloway, Agent of Mr. Bridgers, who has been negotiating for the right of way for the Wilson and Florence Railroad, has purchased the cross-ties rejected by the C. F. & Y. V. Railway and has made contracts for more in Robeson county. We hope it may prove true.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. F. W. Eason now has charge of the Baptist church here, having conducted the services of this church as their pastor on Sunday last. Mr. Eason is a fine preacher, and his church is crowded every Sunday night.

The Rev. Jno. M. Rose is in town, and in the absence of the pastor, will preach in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning next.

NEW UNIFORMS.—We are pleased to learn that the Lafayette Company intend purchasing new uniforms at an early day. The samples are here to choose from. This is a fine command, and ranks among the first in the State Guard. It was organized in 1856, and a handsome body of men they were. This company has always been an honor to Fayetteville, and we are glad to note their continued prosperity.

NEARER TO GREENSBORO.—A new stockade is now finished at Ore Hill, to accommodate the convicts at work on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad. Work on this road is progressing very favorably, they are now at work near Ore Hill. There will be a depot located at this point, and it will be one of the most important ones between Fayetteville and Greensboro. The iron mine at Ore Hill is a valuable property, and we hope to see it re-opened at an early day.

THE STATE FLAG.—We are glad to know that both the independent and LaFayette Companies will send rifle teams to the State Fair to compete for the State Flag. Both of these companies have won the Flag. The Independent holds it now. Boys you must practice, the competition will be lively this time, a large representation of the State Guard will be present. Both teams are capable of making fine scores, and one or the other must bring back the flag.

LUSCIOUS FRUIT.—We saw a few days since a gentleman on the street with a splendid pear. Upon enquiry we learned it was of the Burr Chairgeau variety and was grown by Mr. John Breece in our immediate vicinity at his nursery; where, by the way, one can find a good selection of those fruit trees which have proven to be best suited to our soil and climate. Mr. Breece is polite and obliging, and what he says about his stock is worthy of confidence.

FAYETTEVILLE AS A MARKET.—We believe Fayetteville to be one of the very best markets in the State. Our cotton merchants pay the highest prices for cotton, and the grading of this staple is not as strict as at most other places. All of our merchants have full stocks and they buy their goods as cheap as they can be bought, and the advantage in low freights is great. We have cheaper freights to this point than most places in the State. The railroads and river competing for business make considerable difference in freight charges, which is a very important item in the cost of goods.

ANTE-BELLUM TIMES.—A visit to the large Carriage, Wagon and Harness Factory of Messrs. A. A. McKethan & Son will at once convince the most skeptical that in this line Fayetteville retains the reputation of more than forty years' standing of making Buggies, Phaetons, Landaus, &c., in style and finish equaled only by Brewster, of New York, as to their durability—the name "whalebone" still clings to them. We are informed that they are able to sell their work at a price nearly one-half of first-class Northern factories. In the harness department may be found goods equaled only by Dunscombe of New York. The reputation of the goods made by this firm extend to Texas.

INCENDIARISM.—We are sorry to learn that the gin house and grist mill belonging to Mr. C. A. Martin, of Seventy First Township, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night the 3d inst. There was about $1000 worth of cotton in the house at the time, which was destroyed. We understand Mr. Martin discovered the fire about 9 o'clock, and when he reached the gin it was in a blaze all around, and that the smell of kerosene was very apparent. Mr. Martin moved to this county from Montgomery about three years ago and bought this place from R. B. Lutterloh, Esq. It is known as the old McArthur place. Incendiarism is one of the greatest of crimes, and we hope Mr. Martin may be able to find the perpetrators of this deed. The loss was a heavy one, as there was no insurance.

THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE GRADED SCHOOL.—The building for the Graded School on Haymount will be completed this week, and be ready for the scholars on Monday next. The building presents a handsome appearance, is very complete, and the rooms well ventilated. It will be heated by a furnace. The Superintendant will now have greater ease in the supervision of the classes. One of the rooms in the old building (the centre one) is to be divided, so that all the classes (10 in number) will be on Haymount.

MEETINGS.—The annual meeting of the North State Improvement Company was held in Greensboro on October 3d. At the same time a meeting of the Directors of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Company was also held. The meeting was full—all being in attendance except Mr. Lilly, of Fayetteville, and Mr. Donnell, of New York. The Improvement Company determined to prosecute the work under the contract as speedily as possible and ere long hope to be able to have trains running from Lumber Bridge to Greensboro. Each member of the Syndicate (as it is called in common parlance) is anxious that the road be completed and is very desirous of having it pushed as rapidly as the number of hands will allow. The force is not as large as they hope to get, but is being energetically worked, and any one at all doubting must see that from the quantity of iron now piled on Military Green that the company is in earnest. God speed them in their efforts.

CONFEDERATE DEAD.—The Ladies' Memorial Association of Raleigh have raised a fund for the purpose of removing the bodies of Confederate soldiers buried in Arlington Cemetery, to the cemetery in Raleigh. We learn from a letter received by Maj. A. A. McKethan, Jr., that the Independent Company has been requested to act as the Guard of Honor to meet the bodies at Weldon and accompany them to Raleigh This is a handsome compliment to the company, and we think well deserved. Maj. McKethan has accepted the invitation, and we hope he will be able to carry the whole company. Maj. Winder has very kindly offered to bring the bodies from Baltimore to Raleigh free of charge, and also to furnish free transportation to the Guard of Honor. The removal will take place during the State Fair, and a large number of the State Guard will be present.

Since writing the above we hear that President J. A. Gray, of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., has very generously placed a car at the disposal of the Company on Tuesday morning next.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners on Tuesday Oct. 2d, the following persons were drawn as Jurors for the Fall Term of the Superior Court of Cumberland, to be held on the 26th day of November 1883:

FIRST WEEK.

Cross Creek—W. J. Tolar, D. S. Maultsby, Sr., F. R. Rose, D. A. Ray and W. H. Ochelltree, colored.

71st—L. L. Worrell, Jas. B. Huske, Calvin Monroe. col'd, Neill Ray, Jr., D. C. Monroe.

Cedar Creek—Frank Myrover, Charles Evans, Jr., col'd, D. J. Horne and E. M. Hall.

Quawhiffle—Neill A. McLeod, A. McLean, John Campbell and A. D. McLean.

Little River—Duncan Morrison, Wm. Priest and J. H. Smith.

Black River—W. A. Donnan, W. H. Daughtry, R. J. Baker and S. A. Wade.

Flea Hill—W. H. Smith, H. G. Bullock, J. T. L. Mathis and Dixon McLeran.

Beaver Dam—S. J. Rollins, F. P. Smith, G. W. Starling and W. M. Bullard.

Carver's Creek—W. G. Adams, W. H. Capps and John A. McFarland.

Gray's Creek—Heman Jones, Jno. M. Cashwell.

Rockfish—Lauchlin McDonald, G. W. Hilliard. Solomon Culbreth and Alex. B. McArthur.

SECOND WEEK.

Cross Creek—John B. Troy, D. N. McLean and Walter Watson.

71st—D. B. Gillis, W. H. McPherson and J. W. Scull.

Quawhiffle—W. J. Craney and R. A. Gillis.

Cedar Cree—Alex. Thaggard and J. B. Horne.

Little River—Neill Patterson, Neill McCrimmon and W. J. A. McNeill.

Black River—J. E. Jackson, J. O. Williams.

Beaver Dam—James M. Jessup.

Carver's Creek—Arch'd McCormick and W. H. Elliott.

Gray's Creek—Jas. B. Carver and Paul Nichols.

Rockfish—G. R. Brewington, col'd, and C. L. Thagard.

Flea Hill—W. H. H. Culbreth and G. A. Williams.

The Board of Commissioners at its last meeting appointed school committeemen for each district. The list is rather long, so we defer its publication for the present. By an act of the Legislature the board of trustees of the Graded School now take the place of the old committee for Cross Creek.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Major Andrews.
B—Miss Annie Jane Bruington; J D Bain; Miss Annie Melia Bennett.
C—John Culbreth.
Elhos J Emanuel.
F—Miss Fibby Ferguson; W S Fell.
H—F B Hyman; Pisgey Halsey.
J—Cain Johnson; Wm Johnson; Annie E Johnson.
L—James Lord, Deacon of Baptist Church.
M—P D P Monroe; Marshal Masin;
P—Mrs Elizze Prescatt.
R—Miss Elizabeth Rasberry.
S—A T Show; John Sill; J W Smith; Mrs Elsey Sterington.
W—Arch Walker; W H H Wade; Fanny Webb.
Mc—J E McClanco; N J McArthur, David McArther; R M McIver; Betsy McLean: Frank McAlister; Neill McQueen; Miss M A McIntosh; Decacy McAlester.

OPERA HOUSE.—Well may Zera Semon be styled the "Wonder Worker," for at the Opera House last night many wonderful and interesting feats of legerdemain were performed. He divided his entertainment into four parts: Magic, Ventriloquism, Marionette and Limb from Limb. The last is particularly worthy of mention, for he severs limbs and head of his little child, places the head in a box, and with most marvellous rapidity causes the different parts to assume their proper position, and the child walks forth unhurt. All of Prof. Semon's tricks are good, and the audience showed their appreciation by applauding frequently. The chief presents were:

John J. Williams, between Sixth and Seventh on Castle street, silver watch.

Willie Kordlander, Fourth and Hanover streets, French China sett.

Julia Wfuffet, Sixth, between Nixon and Small, chamber sett.

W. Evans, barrel of flour.—*Wil. Star, 4th.*

THE MARKETS.—New York, Oct. 9, Noon.—Cotton firm at 10⅝ cents for middling uplands and 10¾ for Orleans. Futures firm, with sales at the following quotations: October 10.77c; November 10.80; December 10.92c; January 11.07c; February 11.23c; March 11.36c. Spirits turpentine steady at 39½c. Rosin $1.52½@$1.57½.

Liverpool, Oct. 9—Noon.—Cotton—market firmer; uplands 5 15-16d; Orleans 6 1-16d; receipts 4,950 bales, of which 3,600 were American. 5:00 P. M.—Uplands, l. m. c., October and November delivery 5 62-64d; November and December delivery 5 61-64d; January and February delivery 5 63-64d; March and April delivery 6 5-64d; April and May delivery 6 8-64d.

MARRIED.

BYRD—JONES—In this town, on the 7th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, by Rev. John R. Brooks, Mr. CHARLES E. BYRD to Miss VIRGINIA V. JONES.

DIED.

POWERS—In this town, on the 3d inst., Mr. JESSE W. POWERS, in the 76th year of his age.

BROWN—In this town, on the morning of the 6th, of diphtheria, ELIZA AUGUSTA, daughter of James A. and Elizabeth Brown, in the 18th year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Storm Can Shake its Secure Foundation

It matters not what political revolutions occur, or what opinions govern public men, with unwavering regularity the Monthly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery occur. The 160th event we chronicle as follows. It happened, as usual, at New Orleans, on the second Tuesday in September, 1883. Ticket No. 69,519 (sold in fifths at $1 each) won the first capital prize of $75,000, one-fifth of which was collected by Mr. Martin Croker, a well-known merchant of Morgan City, La., for his neighbor, Mrs. Charles Livingston, an estimable colored woman; another fifth by Mr. J. W. Rabe, a sailor bold, of Marigny and Claiborne sts., New Orleans. Ticket No. 18,870 drew the second capital prize of $25,000, the name of the holder of which is withheld. Ticket No. 77,826 drew the third capital prize of $10,000—sold in fifths—one to W. C. Merrill, of Albert Lea, Minn.; one to A. Miller, No. 721 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Tickets Nos. 3 496 and 11,587 drew the fourth capital prizes of $6,000 each, and were sold in fifths to various holders scattered here and there—among others Charles L. Mayer, care of Hirsh, Mayer & Co., No 160 Market st., Chicago, Ill., and to parties in Boston, Mass., on the East, and Steele P. O., Dakota, on the West, and so from Dan to Beersheba the good work of enriching the poor goes on. The next (the 162d Monthly) event will be November 13, 1883, and M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will freely give any information on application.

DO NOT ALLOW WORMS TO CHEAT your children out of their living. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy these miserable pests, and give the little fellows new armors for the battle of life.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY WILL CURE YOU AND FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	11@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8½@9½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	9@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	11½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	2½@3¼	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.60
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	9½@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.25@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	20@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	45@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 25@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.15
Virgin Dip	$2.25
Spirits	34@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	90@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 9—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened strong at 36½ cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 50 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.10 for Strained and $1.15 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Good Strained at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.80 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.10 for Hard and $1.75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $.400@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

Important Notice to Creditors of Fayetteville.

ALL creditors of the town of Fayetteville are hereby respectfully notified that according to the requirements of an Act of Assembly, ratified March 8th, 1883, entitled "An Act for the relief of the creditors of the former town of Fayetteville," &c. See Acts 1883, Chapter 112, Sec. 19, Private Laws. Any debt which is not on or before January 1st, 1884, brought within the terms of compromise provided by said Act, shall not be entitled to receive any benefit therefrom.

The holders of any debt or claim intended to be compromised must present the same either in person or by some duly authorized attorney on or before said January 1st, 1884, to the undersigned committee at the office of John D. Williams in Fayetteville.

The committee have heretofore sent copies of said Act to the several creditors so far as they were known, and if any creditor has failed to receive a copy one will be sent on application.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
W. A. GUTHRIE,
N. W. RAY,
} Com.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1883. 36tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MARY J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.
Aug 18, 1883 36tf

Williams HALL,

ALL

THIS WEEK,

ZERA SEMON,

WONDER WORKER.

ADMISSION

25, 35 and 50 cents.

Oct 11, 1883 1t

FOR SALE BY
PEMBERTON & NEWBEURY.
AT COOL SPRING MILL,
1,000 Common Bedsteads.

WOULD invite the attention of builders to our stock of Columns, Brackets, Scroll Sawing and House-furnishing Goods in general. Turning and Carving a specialty. We also keep the Mill well stocked with corn, and orders for Meal or Feed left at the office of E. L. Pemberton or at the Mill will receive prompt attention.

Fayetteville, Oct 11, 1883 36tf

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

I HAVE just returned from the North with a large and handsome stock of

Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods.

Call and examine my stock and see for yourself.
Miss M. H. SMITH, No. 19 Hay St.
Oct 11, 1883 36-2t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
THE FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
At the close of business, October 2d, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$284.474 59
Overdrafts,	975 56
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	67,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	2,566 90
Due from approved reserve agents,	27,475 99
Due from other National Banks,	3,356 39
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	10,820 78
Current expenses and taxes paid,	1,511 65
Checks and other cash items,	925 94
Bills of other Banks,	340 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	669 79
Specie,	6,124 30
Legal tender notes,	6,572 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation,)	3,015 00
Total,	$415,828 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	28,200 00
Undivided profits	7,242 98
National Bank notes outstanding	59,300 00
Individual deposits subject to check	102,312 17
Time certificates of deposit	12,729 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	92 00
Due to other National Banks	1,412 22
Due to State Banks and bankers,	4,540 52
Total	$415,828 89

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
County of Cumberland.

I, WILLIAM HUSKE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1883.
W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
} Directors.

Oct 11, 1883. 1t

A Good Farm for Sale.

FOR further particulars, apply to
J. T. TOWNSEND,
Hope Mills, Cumberland Co., N. C.
Oct 11, 1883 36 4t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
The People's National Bank,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
At the close of business, October 2d, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$245,340 51
Overdrafts	4,588 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	136 00
Due from approved reserve agents	1,645 16
Due from other National Banks,	8,744 44
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	1,850 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	808 59
Checks and other cash items	4,607 00
Bills of others Banks	2,139 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	54 45
Specie,	8,147 00
Legal tender notes	7,624 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	1,400 00
Total	$319,084 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000 00
Surplus fund	34,000 00
Undivided profits	6,509 56
National Bank notes outstanding	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid	632 00
Individual deposits subject to check	45,101 42
Time certificates of deposit	43,646 99
Cashier's checks outstanding,	96 00
Due to other National Banks	3,830 97
Due to State Banks and bankers	467 21
Notes and bills re-discounted,	31,000 00
Total	$319,084 15

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND,

I, G. P. McNEILL, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement, is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. P. McNEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1883.
JNO. B. ROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. F. MOORE,
J. B. STARR,
F. W. THORNTON,
} Directors.

Oct. 11, 1882. 1t

LOST.

A HANDSOME GOLD CROSS was lost somewhere on the streets in town. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.
Oct 11, 1883. 1t

Notice--Sale.

ON Tuesday, October 16th, 1883, I will sell at public auction at the residence of the late Dan'l Bain, a lot of Personal Property, Tools, Furniture, etc.; also one Carriage belonging to the estate of said Dan'l Bain, Sr., deceased. Sale at 12 o'clock. Terms cash.
GEO. M. ROSE, Adm'r.
Oct 11, 1883 1t

Ladies' Wraps.

FRANK W. THORNTON
OFFERS
NEW MARKETS
in best Black English Stockinette.
ULSTERS
in new styles and all colors.
CLOTH RAGLANS,
variety of new colors.
RICH DOLMANS
in Satin Radzimirs, Ottoman, Gros Grain Silks, &c., in choicest styles at very attractive prices.
FINE BLACK STOCKINETTF JERSEY JACKETS,
an exceedingly handsome wrapping.
STYLISH, MEDIUM AND LIGHT COLORED ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS.
ELEGANT STOCKINETTE JERSEY JACKETS,
in all colors.
FUR-TRIMMED SATIN RHADAME CIRCULARS.
IMPORTED FUR-BACK STOCKINETTE JACKETS,
plain and braided.
RUSSIAN FUR-TRIMMED DIAGONAL CLOTH DOLMANS.
ELEGANT AND BEAUTIFUL
line of all the fashionable style
CLOAKS,
at remarkably low figures.
EIDER DOWN CLOTH,
EIDER DOWN CLOTH,
adapted for Children's Garments, Cloaks, Robes and Wraps; for Ladies' Sacques, Jackets, Opera Cloaks and Dressing Gowns; and wherever warmth and durability combined with
GOSSAMER LIGHTNESS,
is desired.
STOCKINETTE CLOTH,
STOCKINETTE CLOTH,
exquisitively nice.
FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Sep 27, 1883 34-3t

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC!
Investigate for Yourselves!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans	
T. M. Wescott, Manager	$1,366,300
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Jos. H. Oglesby, President	463,900
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President	125,100
Paid to New Orleans National Bank, A. Baldwin, President	88,550
Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier	64,450
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, President	57,000
Paid to Germania National Bank Jules Cassard, President	30,000
Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier	37,000
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier	13 150
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. Mitchel, Cashier	8,900
Total paid as above	$2,253,650
Paid in sums of under $1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States	2,627,410
Total paid by all	$4,881,060

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations, and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.

M. A. DAUPHIN, *President.*

☞CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly,

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **November 13, 1883—163d** Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1	do	do		25,000
1	do	do		10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000		12,000
5	do	2000		10,000
10	do	1000		10,000
20	do	500		10,000
100	do	200		20,000
300	do	100		30,000
500	do	50		25,000
1000	do	25		25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Oct. 11, 1883. 36-5t

Latest Styles of Millinery Goods.

We have now open a large and varied assortment of

Pattern Hats and Bonnets,

of the prevailing shapes and colors. Many new Fancy Goods and Notions have been added to our stock. A line of Infants Cloaks and material for making them; Basket and Plaid Flannels; also, Opera and White.

JEWELRY.

Plated Setts and Scarf Pins, Bracelets of the latest patterns, Ladies Collar Buttons, Celluloid Sets, Pins and Bracelets and Rubber Bracelets.

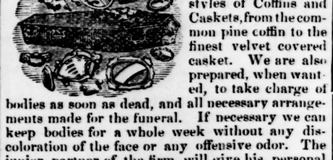
Birds, Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Gloves, Hoods, Shawls, Zephyr, Corsets and everything in a first-class Millinery and Fancy Goods House.

First-class Milliners and satisfaction guaranteed.

Call early and often at

MRS. DYE'S, No. 17 Hay St.
Fayetteville, Oct 11, 1883. 36tf

JAS. S. EVANS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
Hege's Improved Saw Mills.



Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
OFFER
COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON,
POTTED HAM, DUCK, GAME,
TONGUE, CHICKEN and TURKEY,
PEACHES, TOMATOES,
PEARS, LOBSTERS,
DEVILED CRABS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF,
SHOT, POWDER AND CAPS,
CRACKERS, CAKES,
TOILET SOAPS, &c.
GRIND STONES,
And always NICE, FRESH AND CHOICE FRENCH CANDIES, &c.
AGENTS HARVEST HOME BREAD PREPARATION.
Sep 27. 1883 34tf

S. SHEETZ & SON,
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers,

KEEP always on hand all sizes and styles of Coffins and Caskets, from the common pine coffin to the finest velvet covered casket. We are also prepared, when wanted, to take charge of bodies as soon as dead, and all necessary arrangements made for the funeral. If necessary we can keep bodies for a whole week without any discoloration of the face or any offensive odor. The junior partner of the firm will give his personal attention in all cases entrusted to our charge. We also have the finest two horse hearse in the city, which will be furnished, when wanted, either in town or in the country. We have just finished our new and handsome store on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery. We have the handsomest Furniture Store that has ever been in Fayetteville. We have on hand and are receiving daily from the northern markets the largest stock with the greatest variety that has ever been in the city. Bedsteads, Mattresses, Chairs, Sofas, Bureaux, Sideboards and Wardrobes, of all styles and prices; Bedroom suites, Walnut and Poplar parlor suites; What-Nots, Hat Racks, Towel Racks, Tables, a nice lot of Baby Carriages, and in fact anything that is wanted in our line, we have it. Come one, come all. We will take great pleasure in showing you around, whether you want to buy or not Old Furniture repaired and made to look as good as new, at a very small cost. We are also prepared to put down carpets, hang window curtains or any thing that is needed around a house in our line. We have some very fine Extension Window Cornices which we will sell cheap.

We thank the public for their past favors, and by strict attention to business and very low prices, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SON.
Fayetteville, Sep. 13, 1883 32-2m

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.
WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,
SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,
At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 12-tf

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.,
NOS. 41 AND 43 NORTH SIDE PERSON ST.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
SHOES, &c., &c.,
GROCERIES—Heavy and Light,
HARDWARE,
PLOWS, CASTINGS, HAMES, COLLARS,
TRACE CHAINS, &c.
Confectioneries,
Tobacco, Cigars and Notions,

They offer a large stock and good selection of everything that one could wish, and the public will always find them prepared to supply their wants.

The removal to our new stand has given us ample room for the exhibit of our goods and the accommodation of our customers.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Sep 13, 1883 32-3m

F. F. F. F. G's.

Why We Need Immigrants.

[Governor Jarvis's Inaugural.]

We need more people. If we would realize our want of population, let us compare our State with that of Massachusetts. These States were settled at no great distance of time from each other. At the census of 1870, Massachusetts, the only natural productions of which are ice and granite, had a population of one hundred and eighty-seven to the square mile. North Carolina, which, as shown by the same census, produced every crop then grown in the United States, had only twenty-one to the square mile. North Carolina, compared with her capacity to sustain population, may almost be regarded as uninhabited.

We need immigration on many accounts. The embarrassments created by the war have not been wholly cleared away from the landed interests; the sale of surplus lands would liquidate liabilities, and render the operations of the proprietor with the residue far more effective for his own and the general interests. Proprietors who are unembarrassed have a great excess of land. Immigration would enable them to dispose of this excess, so that lands now unimproved would at once become productive. At the same time, the capital they liberated could be turned to manufacturing pursuits. We have a large extent of land which has undergone partial exhaustion and now lies waste. For this state of things, immigration presents the speediest remedy. The methods of culture in the old world are much more thorough and pains-taking than with us. These exhausted lands would, under these methods, soon become fertile and fruitful. Immigration would bring among us new arts and new industries, and thus retain among us the money now paid out for the productions of other countries. Immigration brings wealth, and wealth stimulates all the elements of high civilization. We want immigration, in fine, because it is necessary to give to the State due weight in the councils of the country. If North Carolina possessed a population in proportion to her extent and resources, her wishes and wants, so far as the Federal government is concerned, would be at once met and supplied.

NEWSBOYS OF NEW YORK AND THE HERALD.—The newsboys of New York are waging a bitter war on the *Herald*, because the proprietor of that paper only allows them ⅝ of a cent on each paper sold: Three thousand men and boys marched through the streets to the music of a number of brass bands, with transparancies abounding in inscriptions denunciatory of the *Herald*. A meeting of newsdealers was held at Cooper Institute at which they resolved not to sell the *Herald* for less than 3 cents. Mr. Bennett has cabled orders for the *Herald* to set up booths for the sale of its own paper. The Newsdealers Association is a strong body and their facilities for the sale and circulation of papers are great. Time alone will settle the dispute. The *Times* says: "The contest as regards other newspapers than the *Herald*, is a delicate one, for while they would be very glad to add the fraction in dispute to their own receipts, they will perhaps not show much alacrity in running against so strong a body as the Newsdealers Association."

AGRICULTURAL.

TAKING CARE OF HOGS.—Cool nights are coming, and hogs are very sensitive to cold. This reminds us that shelter is needed for the winter. A writer in the *Rural Messenger* states our view of the case when he says that probably the most common failure to give good care to swine is in the matter of sleeping places. The hog is very sensitive to cold, and will try to keep warm by burrowing into his litter, or when in large numbers crowding close together or upon each other. Either of these is directly opposed to receiving a supply of pure air, and the hogs need this as much as other domestic animals.

In the same connection the same writer, alluding to the use of proper kinds of food, says it is well known that hogs need as much variety in the way of food as any other kind of farm animals, and no farmer can make the best attainable result in hog production unless he uses the strictest care in feeding his pigs and young hogs in a regular way with several articles of food besides corn. Corn is good in its place and should not be dispensed with where it can be had easily, but in addition to the corn all young hogs should have a certain amount of grass, roots, potatoes, artichokes, and beets can be fed to young hogs in a sparing way, mixing a certain amount of bran or ground oats with them. Any of these articles can be advantageously used to ease down the over-feeding with corn.

Potatoes ought not to be fed to hogs or any other animal in a raw state. They should be boiled.—*Kansas Farmer.*

COTTON-SEED AND CORN MEAL FOR HORSES.—Cotton-seed meal may be fed with safety to horses and mules with other food. This cotton-seed meal should, of course, be decorticated, and then 4 lbs. is quite safe to feed with 12 lbs. of corn meal. Such highly concentrated food as corn meal and cotton-seed meal should never be fed alone to a horse. It then goes into the stomach in the solid, plastic form of the housewife's dough, and can not be properly acted upon by the gastric juice. But when mixed with cut hay, the hay separates the particles of meal, and leaves the food in a porous condition, so that the digesting fluid can circulate through, and come in contact with the whole mass at once. When fed in this way it will never produce colic. We have known as much as 5 lbs. of cotton-seed meal fed to large work horses, with 10 lbs. of corn meal in a day, with good result. A small amount of decorticated cotton-seed might be fed in the same way, but the oil is in too large proportion in the whole seed to feed more than 2 or 3 lbs. per day.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

FALL PLOWING.—Fall cultivation of the land should be done as early as possible. It prevents weeds from seeding, and scattering their thousands of seeds broad-cast to make several years' weeding in the future. Another advantage of Fall plowing is that the soil is greatly benefitted by its exposure to the air and sun's heat.

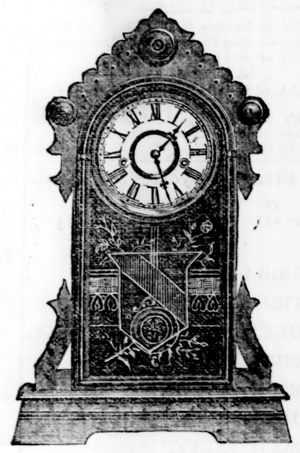
We have completed the improvements upon our building and are again open for business.

Call and see the beautiful line of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and SILVER WARE

At

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

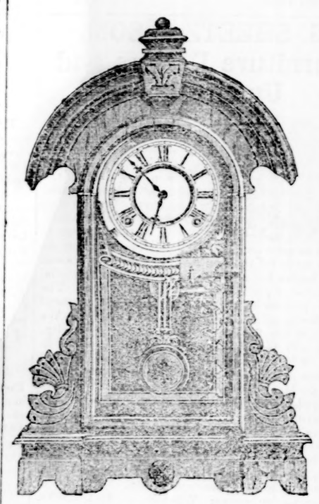


Prior's Jewelry Store

carries the largest STOCK and the largest VARIETY of

CLOCKS

in Fayetteville.



THE STOCK OF

Silver Ware

AT

PRIOR'S

is the largest—exceeding the stocks carried during our palmiest days before the war.

We carry a large line of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' I. X. L.

Pocket Knives,

RAZORS AND SCISSORS.

RECOLLECT,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS BOUGHT OF US ARE WARRENTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Old Gold and Old Silver

taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 19, 1883. 24tf

NEW CROP.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg.Co. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,

OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.

Represented by

B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 26, 1883. 12-6m

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches.

"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland,

D. H. Wilson & Co.,

375 and 377 Washington St., New York, sole agents in the United States.

W. S. PRIOR, Salesman.

Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50. Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,

Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

Aug 23, 1883 29tf

SMOKERS TAKE NOTICE.

I INVITE critical attention to the various brands of Cigars I am selling, as follows:

"Senator Ransom," "Pilot," "Our Guarantee," "Fortuna," "Trabuko," "Pony Ranger," "Cheek," "Solon Shingle," "Little Jewel," "Silver Ash," "Champion," "Escepcion."

These were bought from different manufacturers (whose cigars have given the best satisfaction here and elsewhere in North Carolina) at the very highest cost that would admit of their being retailed at the prices charged for them. I also keep the "Duke of Durham" Cigarette.

My endeavor is to please regular customers and secure trade. H. R. HORNE.

Aug 16, 1883. 28tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

CIGARS,

SMOKING AND CHEWING

TOBACCO

of very best quality, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

H. McD. ROBINSON,

LAW OFFICE,

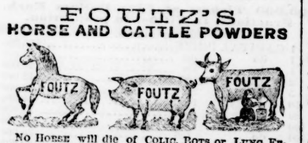
GREEN STREET

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 24, 1883 16-1y

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

Address, TAYLOR MFG. CO.

(Please Mention this Paper.) Charlotte, N. C.

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State." —BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES.

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I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

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Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York;

or

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 Reward.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this Department that Duncan McEachern, late of the County of Robeson, stands charged with the murder of Anderson Toy: And Whereas, it appears that the said Duncan McEachern has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Duncan McEachern to the Sheriff of Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the one hundred and seventh year of American Independence.

THOS. J. JARVIS.

By the Governor:

G. L. DUDLEY, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Duncan McEachern is a negro, about 5¼ feet high and about 22 years old. He has a small, black moustache, red eyes, a keen, sharp nose, short fingers and a blunt head, small and round. There is a slight impediment in his speech and he has a downcast look when spoken to.

As the murder was committed in Cumberland, the criminal if captured, may be delivered to me.

R. W. HARDIE,
Sheriff of Cumberland County.

Oct 4, 1883 35-6t

TO THE FARMERS!

Having built a new and convenient Gin House, and having a

First-Class Gin

with everything in good order; with good location, careful and attentive hands and MY PERSONAL ATTENTION, I feel confident of my ability to give satisfaction to all who will favor me with their ginning.

Charges One-Twentieth.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Seed Cotton.

☞ Cotton from east side of C. F. River toll free.

Come and see me at the Merchant Mills.

JAS D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1883. 32-3m

Cumberland County,

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Duncan McLaurin, Carolina McLaurin and others, *against* Della Brantly Carwile, Margaret Joiner Carwile, infants, and J. B. Carwile.

SUMMONS FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

State of North Carolina, to the Sheriff of Cumberland County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Della Brantly Carwile, Margaret Joiner Carwile, minors, and J. B. Carwile, the father and next friend of said minors, the defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, which is deposited in said office: and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, viz: an order for the partition of land.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

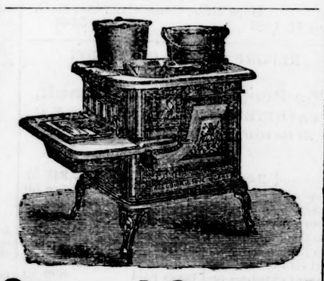
Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 5th day of September, 1883.

This notice is published by order of the Court, to bring in the above-named defendants, who are non-residents of the State.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

N. W. RAY, Att'y for Petitioners.

Sep 6, 1883 31-6w



Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest.

GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1883. 8-1y

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

MACHINISTS

AND

Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

Machinists and Blacksmiths,

At McLauchlin's Old Stand,

Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.

Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24-6m

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarter for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.

June 28, 1883. 21tf

New Crop Cuba

AND

New Orleans Molasses,

At

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STEET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1883. 19-1y

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted. I. B. DAVIS.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,

J. L. ALLEN.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

McNEILL & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

STIEFF, SCHOMACKER, HALLET & CUMSTON, UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.

PALACE, ESTEY, BURDETT, CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS.

The Best and Cheapest Small Instruments of all kinds.

Strings from 5 cents to 30 cents. Sheet Music and Music Books from 5 cents to $5.00. 5 cent Music a specialty.

☞ Send for catalogue and prices.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1883 27tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are continually manufacturing our

Improved Seamless Stills,

and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of

STILL WORMS,

from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,

Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.

REPAIRING through the country a specialty.

Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.

In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 7, 1883. 18tf

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.

J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS**, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4-4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

At

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle, runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Office Market Square, next door to A. Moore's, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 26, 1883. 25-6m

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at'l	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

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We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882. 137tf